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them in my portfolio. Of all the creatures I have ever sketched there are none so absurdly comical in looks and action as young Barn Owls, and I can well understand the cause of the popular name of 'Monkey-faced Owl' applied to these white-faced, beady-eyed young imps.—DAN. BEARD, *Flushing, N. Y.*

Nesting of the Hawaiian Owl (*Asio accipitrinus sandvicensis*) on Oahu, H. I.—Although the Pueo, which was worshiped and feared as a god by the ancient Hawaiians, has long been known to be a resident of the principal islands of the Hawaiian group—so long indeed that the hardship and isolation which it has suffered has reduced it quite perceptibly in size—I here append the first information on its nidification which has been recorded from this Territory.

On November 20, 1901, Dr. Geo. H. Huddy brought to me at the Bishop Museum a very young owl which he informed me was one of four he had secured from the nest, which was not far distant from his country home in Kalihi Valley on the Island of Oahu. The bird was alive, though in a dying condition, when it was presented to the museum, and little time was lost in securing a photograph of his owl-ship before he succumbed to the inevitable, for it seemed out of condition from the first and was with much difficulty induced to take food. The specimen (Museum No. 10213) was in the first downy plumage, the wing quills not having burst the capsules. The eyes were a very light straw-yellow; the bill and claws dark horn color.

The following day the Doctor and his servant (who had accidentally discovered the nest three or four days previous to our visit) conducted me to the spot where the young birds were secured. It was located in a rough grass and fern-grown path running along the steep mountain side, half way up from the valley below, and approximately 800 feet above the sea. No attempt at concealing the nest had been made—in fact, little had been attempted in the line of nest making; it was simply a very shallow platform, composed of the surrounding grasses, placed in a slight depression and befouled with the regurgitated masses of hair and bones of small rodents. The nest and such of the accessories as were available were carefully removed and will form a part of a group in the museum, for which object my friend generously added two more of the three birds which he was keeping as pets, reserving only the largest, strongest bird for himself, which he has had no trouble in bringing to its full growth on a diet of beef, with a rat or mouse added from time to time by way of variety.

The popular notion among the natives seems to be that this owl nests in holes or caves in the cliffs, a belief which the foregoing does not bear out. The situation chosen by the parent birds in this instance was an adaptation of the local conditions to the habits and requirements of the American Short-eared Owl, which is the undoubted progenitor of the Hawaiian subspecies.—WM. ALANSON BRYAN, *Bishop Museum, Honolulu, H. I.*